NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1908. - Copyright, 1908, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association

STEAL \$1,000,000 IN FARES

DISHONEST CONDUCTORS A HEAVY CHARGE TO STREET RAILWAYS.

W. M. 4-ras Made the Million Dollar Esti-"wie of the Metropolitan's Losses -Selection of Conductors - Pay as You Enter Cars May Be a Remedy.

llow much money do the street railfoad companies of this city lose annually through thieving conductors? If you ask the manager of a surface road this question he will probably think hard for a moment and then ask you if you're not more interested in knowing how much coal the power house burns or how much it costs to paint the cars of his road.

Having been informed that even a rough guess on the amount of fares the combun ors get away with in a year would be more interesting it's dollars to doughnuts that e will answer:

"There are two reasons why I won't answer that question. One is because I don't know near enough to make even a rough guess, and the other reason is that he less said about that subject the better

When the Metropolitan receivers introduced the pay as you enter cars here the inpression at once became widespread that the chief reason for it was to save the fares that conductors had been knocking down, and that in so doing the receivers hoped the cars would go a long way toward paying for themselves. This isn't so, however. It is in lessening the number of accidents that the great saving is supposed to be made by the new cars. Next to this there is undoubtedly something saved because it makes it more difficult for passengers themselves to steal rides. coming down to the conductor the situation is largely the same, for he can still knock down fares in a crowd.

The chance of the conductors doing this on these cars may be lessened a bit when fare boxes are installed. That is a box into which the passenger puts his own are, the conductor simply making change. That is what cars of this type have in some wher cities, and the only reason why they haven't them here yet is because it was felt that it would be better to get the public sed to getting on and off this car before adding this feature. But that there are ways of beating the fare box there isn't my possible doubt.

That there will always be ways for the dishonest conductor to steal with all the hecking systems that may be devised 'most any expert will admit the moment you talk ith him. It is simply a question of keepng the loss as low as, they can.

This again is difficult, for the railroads can make only the roughest sort of a guess as to how many stolen nickels are going into the pockets of conductors. In going over the books of the Metropolitan William M. lvins found that the company had put the amount of one year's loss down roughly at \$500,000, but this was afterward discovered to be much too low a figure. Mr. lyins came to the conclusion that the amount was not far short of 5 per cent, of the Metropolitan's gross income. This would be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 a year, an which if it could be saved would about make up the deficit.

Using the greatest care in selecting men for conductors has not done much to cut | by acuter sight. down this loss which the roads must sustain

every year apparently. On the Metropolitan's lines there are about 2,200 cars, and the company employs more than 3,000 conductors. Last year, according to good authority, it was found necessary to discharge some 5,500 conductors for dishonesty, which means that many conductors worked only a short time before they were caught stealing fares. This gives some idea of the problem that a big street railroad company faces in trying keep track of fares.

Practically the only way the companies

have of telling whether their conductors are knocking down fares is by a comparison f receipts. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit ompany, for example, has figured out what receipts it ought to expect every day in the year practically, taking into account the egular increase in the population and the reather conditions.

Taking the table that has been worked out and proved for some years back they know just when they ought to expect an increase in receipts and how much this should be. If the receipts don't correspond it is put down at once to dishonesty of the conductors. Then the force of spotters is doubled and the regular secret

service force works harder than ever.
While the pay as you enter cars with their new system of fare collections have given many the idea that theft by conductors was possibly on the increase, it has been the testimony of railroad officials ately that a somewhat better condition of affairs obtains.

"Two years ago," said a representative of one of the roads the other day, "we were getting a much lower class of men than to-day. Those were boom times and than to-day. Those were boom times and there was plenty of work and good wages for every one, so that the street railroads seemed to be getting the lowest class of labor. Our road at that time undoubtedly lost more money through theft than at any other period, but now things are changed. To-day, as a result of general conditions in the labor market, we get a highly desirable class of men."

If the pay as you enter cars succeed in reducing the evil to even a small extent they are likely to be adopted pretty generally in replacing worn out cars. At any event, with such cars it is a little easier to

keep a watch on conductors, according to the managers of the roads.

Over in England they think that they do things somewhat better than the roads here in trying to minimize this evil. The manager of the Liverpool tramways, who made a visit here recently to look into American methods of handling the trans-portation problem, said when he got ready to go home that what had astonished him most was the amount of money the roads allowed their employees and passengers

steal from them. In the English cities they have adopted retty generally the zone system of fares. Ader this system, as in Liverpool for instance, a passenger gets a ticket when he pays his fare and holds it until he gets off, the fare varying for the distance travelled. What is more, the passenger is obliged to hold a ticket in sight so that when an inspector boards a car he has a chance to see it. If he finds a passenger without a ticket either the conductor or the passenger is a thief. The zone system has never been adopted in this country. In the opinion of most of the experts the system wouldn't work here well enough to recommend it.

To the amount of fares uncollected from assengers and the amount stolen by con-factors there must be added the cost of a coad's secret service force. As a rule when you ask the manager of a road any question about this department he will say he doesn't know. It is a mystery that is known only to one man and he keeps in the background. Even the barest details of this department. alls of this department are seldom known outside of this one man, who is generally some officer of the road least suspected of having this work under his supervision. How many men are employed in it, where their headquarters are and what their methods are are secrete that are misred

one of the branches of the work of this de-partment of a railroad, but it is about the hardest. There are practically only two ways by which a road can watch its conduc-

ways by which a road can watch its conductors, by employing uniformed inspectors to count the passengers and by the use of spotters. This system of espionage costs the two surface railroad systems of this city in a year thousands of dollars.

Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit believe that they have reduced the amount of money stolen on their lines somewhat by requiring conductors to ring up transfers on a separate register. The transfer register was installed after they had discovered that a good many persons had a habit of getting more transfers than they needed and presenting these to conductors, who could turn them in for fares and pocket the nickels. The Metropolitan has never seen fit to introduce this system.

That a fortune awaits the man who can invent a system by which the annual loss that the roads must suffer through theft is

that the roads must suffer through theft is The pay as you enter car with a fare box perhaps comes nearest to it, but there are those who hold out little hope

of its solving the problem.
"Human nature is pretty much the same." said the head of one of the companies the other day, "and until you get some way of making every one honest from principle you're not going to have a great deal of success, because it's next to impossible to keep a dishonest man honest by human

CATS AND DOGS.

Liable to Be Blind or Deaf or Dumb, Just as Human Beings Are.

"Are there deaf dumb and blind cets and dogs? Oh, yes," said the veterinary surgeon of whom this question was asked. 'cats and dogs are thus afflicted, as they are liable to be also by various bodily ills, just as human beings are.

"But we are not likely to meet with blind cats and dogs for the reason that such animals are commonly destroyed as soon as the fact of their blindness is discovered. Breeders would destroy dogs born blind because they would be useless, just as they would destroy deformed dogs or even dogs badly marked to avoid transmission of their defects; and blind kittens are almost as certain to be destroyed by those in whose households they may be born. The dogs are chloroformed and the cats are commonly drowned.

"Then cate and dogs born blind that escaped destruction when that defect was discovered would not be likely in that state long to survive the vicissitudes of Therefore we are not likely to meet with blind cats and dogs, though cats and dogs born with normal sight might later be afflicted with ailments of the eyes that would impair or completely obstruct their vision, as might happen with the forming of a cataract; and it would not be remarkable to find cats and dogs that were near

"Nearsightedness in these animals might never be known at all, though it would be most likely to be discovered in dogs. A hunter, for instance, might discover that his dog was short sighted, as great nearsightedness in other dogs might be discovered, though in many cases the nearsightedness might not become known to the dog's owner, and it is doubtful if the dog steelf would realize it at all; and then what would naturally be a handicap to the dog might in some measure be offset by acuter hearing, as in the case of deaf dogs the defect of deafness might be offset

"Deafness in cate and dogs is most likely to occur in white animals of these kinds and more likely among white dogs than white cats, as for instance among white dogs it might occur in English bulldogs; but the percentage of deaf dogs is very small, just as is the percentage of deaf persons among human beings. And of course the degree of deafness might vary from slight to total deafness; but as I said, deaf dogs are likely to have more acute

"And cats and dogs may be dumb. I have known a dumb cat that could not meow at all, but make only a faint sound. And I have known a dog that was both deaf and dumb; a cross between an English buildog and a buil terrior, botween 10 and 11 months old.

'A dog that can't bark may seem a strange "A dog that can't bark may seem a strange thing, but this dog could not bark at all, but only make a peculiar sound that was like the forced exhalation of breath. But while this dog was deaf and dumb its eyesight was good and it was a fat and well nourished and cheerful dog.

"As cats and dogs not born blind may later become blind or suffer impairment of their eyesight by accident or disease, so cats and dogs not born deaf may become deaf or suffer impairment of their hearing through injury or disease, the dogs most

through injury or disease, the dogs most likely to suffer in this way from diseases of the ear being long eared dogs, the long ears keeping the air away and keeping in dust and infection. Deafness from such causes might be cured if taken in time, as other iseases might likewise-be.
"Tests of cate and dogs for defective

vision can be made by examination of the eyes and in other ways, but the degree of eyes and in other ways, but the degree of defectiveness of eyesight cannot commonly be determined as accurately as the degree of defectiveness of hearing can be by the tests made for that. It might be important for the hunter to know about his dog, and this he might discover through experience with it; to know whether a dog was deaf or not might be even more important in other circumstances.

other circumstances.
"For instance, a woman storekeeper who had a white bull terrier which she designed training for a watchdog had some reason to think that it was slightly deaf and she brought it here to be tested, which turned out to be a wise precention. It was a fine out to be a wise precaution. It was a fine, healthy dog, all right in every other way, but it proved to be somewhat deaf, and so not suitable for a watchdog.

"So you see cats and dogs, as to their defects and illnesses at least, are much like human beings."

SMALL BONDS NEEDED.

Felks With Less Than \$1,000 to Invest Have Little Chelee.

In making what it calls a plea for small oonds a writer in Moody's Magazine says that for several years the heads of railroad and other corporations have been doing everything to attract investors "except to wrap up their goods in small enough packages.

He compares them to a butcher who would not sell small cuts but would compel customers to buy a whole hog or beef, in which case most people would have to take to poultry or fish.

"Many bond and brokerage houses, as well as some magazines and newspapers," says this writer, "are making strenuous efforts to educate the people as to the investment merits of bonds. Their efforts are largely wasted because \$1,000 bonds are

out of the reach of most investors. "The average savings bank deposit is less than \$1,000, even less than \$500 in many sections of the country. However attractive railroad and other bonds may look to the owners of our \$3,500,000,000 of savings bank deposits, the majority of the owners

of this immense fund cannot buy bonds.

"The only investment fruit that is permitted to grow within their reach is the stocks of railroads, industrial and mining corporations. This is frequently poor in quality and often bitter. The people cat it because they can get no other.

more closely than any others in the business of carrying the public. The work of spying on conductors is only

PEKIN "GAZETTE" WAS STARTED AWAY BACK IN 911.

ice 1311 It Has Appeared Regularly-Besides Official Documents It Has Published Curious Information Illustrating Chinese Character-Its Successor.

It is reported from China that the oldest newspaper in the world, the Pekin Gazette, is about to suspend publication. The first number appeared in \$11 A. D. and since 1351, more than a century before the discovery of America it has appeared regularly.

The Pekin Gazette has published a daily budget of the imperial court news and has been a repository of edicts from the throne, memorials from Provincial Governors and reports from Chinese officials. It would be wrong to infer that its contents were always dry. Frequently the Gazette has contained news of great interest to the world and information illuminating one phase or another of Chinese character or the Governmental régime.

Perhaps we read one day that not only the soldier who had stolen thirty boxes of bullets had been severely punished, but the officer whose duty it was to inspect the stores and see that they were intact was condemned to eighty blows and dismissed from the service. This showed the grave responsibility imposed upon Chinese of-

It was Li Hung Chang who reported that the officials along the Yung-ting River had risked their lives in their efforts to prevent it from inundating the surrounding country and in the same report he recommended that though they tried to do what was beyond the power of man they should be stripped of their buttons or deprived of their rank because they failed to avert

We learned from the Gazette that the explanation of moral maxims to the people was a favorite prescription for amending their shortcomings. One day a memorial in the paper said that as the inhabitants of one of the provinces were turbulent com-petent persons had been appointed to explain to them the maxims of the sacred edicts with the hope of improving their character.

The Gazette often told of cases where bits of the flesh of a son or daughter were cooked and eaten by a parent afflicted with obstin-ate illness. It was believed that their lives might thus be saved.

A few years ago a report in the Gazette from the Governor of Yunnan said that in some of the country districts the villagers had a horrible custom of burning to death any man caught stealing corn or fruit in the fields. Then followed detailed accounts of some of these events.

The files of the venerable paper are among the curiosities of typography. During a part of the eighteenth century it was printed in the imperial palace from movable copper type and in the last eighty years from movable type grand out of weed out. from movable type carved out of wood.

The Chinese Government will now sup-

plant the publication by the Government Gazette, which will be much larger and conducted along more modern lines. It will he the official Government organ. The disappearance of the Pekin Gazette is one of the signs of the times illustrating the mighty changes that are coming to pass in China.

Good Crops in Mexico.

From Moody's Magazine.
Good crop conditions are reported from all parts of Mexico. The sugar cane crop which s now being harvested is the largest in the history of the country, while the yield of coffee exceeds that of any previous year. There is a shortage of corn and wheat in some sections, but the prospects are favorable for good crops of those two cereals this year.

LUCINDA'S EXPERIENCES. This One Quite the Most Astonishing of

Any She Has Met With Yet.

"I have had a novel experience," said Lucinda. "I certainly have.

"This afternoon I went shopping in Fifth avenue. Automobiles and carriages and fine shops and people, life and motion and color all the time-why, I love simply to walk in Fifth avenue, and here it was, as gay as could be, and then we heard the sound of an ambulance gong coming nearer and nearer, the ambulance moving in and out among all those fine carriages and automobiles, hurrying some poor man that had been hurt to the hospital, and then in a minute it rushed past us and then we saw the young ambulance surgeon in immaculate white sitting there so cool and easy while the ambulance hurried by and every body turned to look, and then the first thing

"The ambulance surgeon bowed to me! Bowed beautifully, to me! "And wasn't that a surprising experience? Well, it certainly was! And did I know him? Why, sure. P. and S. last year, and now in one of the great hospitals and going out

with the ambulance.
"Why, we read about him in the papers all the time. Some dreadful thing happens, and everybody is all wrought up over it, and you read long accounts of it, and then we come to where it says the wounded man was attended to by Dr. So-and-So of Suchand-Such hospital, and that interests us greatly because we know him, and here he is in all these wonderful things. And then to think that I should meet him! on the should bow to me! from the ambulance!

'Wasn't that an exciting experience? And what do you suppose can happen to

WASHINGTON PIE.

A Difference of Opinion as to What Really Constitutes It.

Almost every one has heard of Washington pie, but there seems to be no agreement of opinion as to what member of the pie family rightly bears the name of the Father

of His Country. "Washington pie?" says the man from Way Down East, which is beyond Boston, repeating your question. "Why, sure, I know it. There are three layers of spongy cake, with two lavers of felly or strawberry preserves in between and white frosting on the top. It's bully, too, and I wish I

could get it here." "But that's not Washington pie," interrupts the woman from the West, "that's simply layer cake. Washington pie. though, is something like cake. But there are only two layers of cake, and in between is a creamy filling made of eggs and milk

is a creamy filling made of eggs and milk and sugar and a little flavoring. And you put powdered sugar on the top."

"That's Boston cream pie," chorus two persons from Boston itself, who speak with the assurance that betrays their habitat. "And what's more, we never heard of Washington pie. Do you think it fitting to name a pie after an important historical figure?" historical figure?"

"I've been making Washington pie for years," interposes mildly a woman who lives in Brooklyn and isn't ashamed of it, "and my Washington pie is a pie and not a cake. I grind apples into a pulp and mix the pulp with sherry and use that as a filling for an ordinary open face pie. The completed article looks much like pumpkin pie, and it's the toothsomest thing I know."
Now what is Washington pie?

Bees Invade Flower Show.

From the Allahabad Pioneer. large swarm of angry bees recently invaded the annual flower show at Allahabad and caused something like a panic.

Manv people were seriously stung and
even the horses attached to the carriages
waiting outside were worried by the insects.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS

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THE EASE OF EXPRESSIVE PLAYING IS A SPECIAL CHARACTERISTIC OF

Loeser, Heller and Reiman PLAYER-PIANOS

THEN YOU REACH the limit of possibility in anything you begin to lose interest. The pianist's enthusiasm is always fresh because the music possibilities of the piano can never

It is this characteristic of practically unlimited musical expressiveness that distinguishes the Loeser, Heller and Reiman Player-

Anyone without previous experience can sit down and in half an hour learn to play one of these instruments with some satisfaction to a musical ear. Even a young child can do so.

But the greater your musical training and appreciation and the longer your familiarity with the Loeser Player-pianos the BETTER will be your performance. You go on and on, improving every day, each day getting added pleasure from your instrument; each day learning to produce music that will delight the most critical musicians.

And the wonder of these instruments is that they accomplish by SIMPLE means what is attempted in other instruments by various complicated and easily disarranged devices.

Loeser, Heller and Reiman Player-pianos are made expressly for us. We know that into them go the best materials. We know that in various points of construction they are not only simpler and more efficient, but they are also calculated to last longer and require less attention than any other instruments that cost similar prices.

We back them with our broad guarantee because we know they are the BEST Player-pianos you can buy.

Prices from \$500 to \$900. Pay-

ments on easy terms. If desired,

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Last Week. The Living Statue. A Wonderful Picture on Exhibition. Third Floor. Take Elm Place Elevators.

The Biggest Easter Event Yet Announced In Women's Suits, Coats, Costumes.

WEEK TO EASTER. And we mark the Easter nearness by an offering of fresh spring apparel that sets a new high record in values even for this Store. The stocks included are immense—and yet they include only the choicest products of the foremost makers. Styles are correct and new. Materials are superbly fine. Workmanship is the best that can be done-in large measure in the class of fine custom making. Read the details. Make your visit to-morrow an early one. For in many case there are no duplicates, and the earliest choosing will naturally have the widest choice.

\$55 to \$115 Tailored Suits at \$37.98. Only twenty-six of them-and they might stand as an exhibit of the handsomest fashions of this spring. Of tussah silk and clot h

in fancy and plain effects and no two alike. They are the newest samples from Manhattan's chief maker. \$45 to \$165 Costumes at \$33.98. Forty-five Costumes fit to take the highest rank in the most exclusive showing of new things. One, two and three-piece effects

messalines, embroidered filet nets, lingerie styles, etc. Not two Second Floor, Front. None C. O. D. or on approval

alike and each one fresh and perfect.

of linens, rough silks, taffetas, foulards, voiles, crepe de chine,

\$33 and \$45 Tailored Suits at \$25.

Seventy-five new Suits that are trim and handsome and splendidly tailored. There are Panamas, striped and plain worsteds, fancy and plain serges and hair-line striped serges, checked voiles, rajah cloths, new bordered cloths and fancy mixtures. Coats are cutaways and some of the new Japanese effects, all slik lined. Skirts are gored and plaited; some plain and others trimmed. Many of these Suits are particularly good for small women.

Suits at \$9.98 : : Extra Value.

If you paid a third more you would get unusual value for the price. These were made for us of short lengths of Panamas, striped worsteds and fancy mixtures, and the hundred Suits make one of the handsomest groups we ever had for the money.

Three button cutawny conts with semi-fitted back and satin lining. Side plaited skirts stitched to yoke depth and with band around the bottom.

\$1.50 Black 36-in. Chiffon Taffeta, \$1.

THE finest quality of chiffon Taffeta Silk that we have ever sold for a dollar a yard—we believe the finest quality that was ever sold anywhere for that price. There are 5,000 yards, 36 inches wide, and the silk is fully guaranteed.

It is soft, brilliant, practically unbreakable, pure dye and a superb, deep black. A third less than the usual price at \$1 a yard.

\$1 and \$1.25 Plain and Fancy Rough Pongee,

\$1.25 New 24 Inch Fancy Silks, 89c. Main Floor.

Women's \$3.50 to \$4 Oxfords, \$2.50.

SAMP LE OXFORDS and hardly two pairs exactly alike in style. Almost all leathers and all of them in the correct styles for this season. Sizes 4A and 414A only-but for women who wear those sizes it is one of the best chances of the season.

Women's \$3.50 Ties and Pumps at \$2.65 a Pair.

Another supply of the pretty Ties and Pumps that made a stir a short time since.

Tan three-eyelet Gibson and one-eyelet Sailor Ties with welted soles and Cuban heels.

Some few black three-eyelet Gibsons also in the lot—enough for a day's demand. for a day's demand. Second Floor, Rear.

Men's 50c. and 75c. Scarfs at 25c.

TOULD THERE BE MORE INTERESTING NEWS for men the week before Easter? Certainly never before at any season have we had such handsome

Scarfs to sell for such a small price. They are Four-in-Hands in the open end and French seam shapes. They are made of surplus silks of grades and patterns that were regularly used in 50c. and 75c. Neckwear. The variety is enormous, including nearly three hundred different patterns and colorings. And 25c. apiece the price to-morrow. Main Floor, Eim Place. None sent C. O. D.

Imported Ruffled Renaissance Bed Sets. \$22.50 to \$30 Values---\$14.95. \$14 to \$18.75 Values---\$9.98.

THE MOST IMPORTANT OFFERING of fine Bed Sets we ever made will be ready to-morrow. It is the excess stock of one of the chief importers. It includes some of the handsomest Bed Sets that have ever been shown in Brooklyn at \$14 to \$10. It offers them at prices altogether without precedent-in some cases under half value.

The Renaissance lace and the net used are of the finest grades. The workmanship and the designs are of unusually fine character. A notable chance for wedding and Easter gifts.

\$6 to \$7.50 Mercerized Portieres at \$3.98.
\$20 Solid Color Figured Silk Velour Portieres, \$9.98.
\$4 and \$5 Wide Reversible Tapestry Couch Covers. \$2.75.
\$5 and \$6 Imported Colored Madras Curtains, \$2.75.
\$7.50 to \$10 Point Arab Lace Curtains, \$5.75.
\$4 to \$6 Real Renaissance and Cluny Curtains at \$2.98.
\$2.50 to \$4.50 White Nettirgham Lace Curtains at \$1.69 and \$2.25.

Third Floor, Front.

\$1 German Kid Gloves at 59c. N EXTRA GOOD EASTER CHANCE from the Glove Store-two-clasp German Kid Gloves, of excellent quality, in tans, modes, b owns, grays and white. They are perfect in fit and finish. They are stirring

value at 59c. a pair. Main Floor, Bond Street. None sent C. O. D.

Greatest Easter Waist Sale.

WEEK AFTER WEEK there are Waist values in the Loeser Store that cannot be matched in any other store in the country. It is a branch of Loeser service admittedly without a rival. It has developed a special business of such magnitude that makers count the Loeser Store the chief outlet for really fine Waists under price.

So it is important when we announce for to-morrow ha week before Easter-the greatest sale of new Waists we have held in many months. Here are the detailstold more briefly than they well deserve:

\$5 to \$10 Lingerie Waists at \$3.98. Three hundred and fifty Waists of the well known Geisha make. All with Paris made hand embroidered fronts of the finest French batiste. Collar and cuffs are trimmed with hand embroidery to match. In this lot are seventy-five handkerchief linen Waists with hand embroidered fronts.

\$7.50 to \$12 Lace, Net and Silk Waists, \$6.98 A choice collection of high grade Waists. Chiffon taffets silk Waists and fine messaline silk Waists; also rich net and lace Waists in cream, white and ecru, lind with silk, trimmed with lace. Also a few linen Waists trimmed with lace.

> 85 to 86 Silk Walsts, \$3.98. 83 Linen Walsts at \$1.98. 85 Net Walsts at 82.98. \$3 Lace, Net and Silk Walsts, \$1.98. 82.50 to 84 Lingerie Waists, \$1.98. \$1.59 Walsts at 98c. \$1 White Lawn Waists at 50c. 75c. Waists at 49c. \$2.25 Water at \$1.40. \$3.75 Walsts at \$2.59. Second Floor.

Extended for Another Day --- the Extraordinary Hose and Underwear Sale.

OO VAST WERE THE STOCKS prepared for this Annual April event that we can extend for another day the chance to buy staple black Hosiery in six pair lots for prices as little or less than the largest dealers pay when they buy at wholesale.

There is every size and every staple style. The Hosiery is all perfect—so guaranteed. It is a chance that has never been equaled outside this Store—and equaled here on only one or two occasions.

Women's Staple Hosiery. 6 Pairs 60c., Regularly 81.20. 6 Pairs 81. Regularly 81.50 to 82 6 Pairs 81.50, Regularly 62. Men's Staple Hosiery. 6 Pairs 60c., Regularly 81 20. 6 Pairs 81, Regularly 81 50. 86 Pairs 81.50, Regularly 82. Children's Staple Hosiery. 6 Pairs 45c., Regularly 90c. 6 Pairs 75c., Regularly 81 20. 6 Pairs 81, Regularly 81 50. Fancy Hosiery in Single Pairs. Women's Hosiery.

20c. and 25c. Stockings at 12%c. 50c. Stockings at 25c. 50c. and 75c. Stockings at 35c. Men's Hosiery. 25c. Secks at 15c. 50c. Secks at 25c. 50c. and 75c. Secks at 35c.

Women's Silk Hosiery Unmatched Prices. \$1.35 Silk Stockings at \$1. \$2.50 Silk Stockings at \$1.50. \$2.50 and \$3.50 Silk Stockings at \$1.50. \$2.50 and \$3.50 Silk Stockings at \$1.98. \$3.50 to \$7.50 Silk Stockings at \$2.50.

Extraordinary Values in

Underwear for Everybody. Men's Underwear. 50c. Underwear at 29c. 50c. and 75c. Underwear at 35c. \$1 and \$1.25 Underwear at 59c. Children's Underwear. 20c. Underwear at 12%c. 25c. and 35c. Underwear at 19c. 25c. Underwear at 19c. Women's Underwear 20e. and 25c. Underwear at 12%c.
25c. to 40c. Underwear at 19c.
50c. Underwear at 39c.

Women's and Children's Underwear on the Second Floor.
All Other Advertised Goods on the Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

China and Kindred Wares. An Easter Sale Without Precedent.

THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE STOCKS in the great Basement China Store the prices to-morrow will show large

economics. Half price is almost the rule. The Easter season has never before seen as many chances to buy for gifts and for home use at so much below the ordinary pricing.

We have made especial preparation for the event. Large new stocks have come from importers at much less than we can usually buy similar fine wares. In our own stocks, also, there have been many radical reductions. And, as a result there will be interest that should take almost every one to the Basement Store to-morrow.

The items we detail are but illustrations of the values to be found throughout the stocks. The occasion deserves

RICH CUT GLASS.

88 Fruit or Salad Bowls at \$2.98. \$10 Sugar and Cream Sets at \$3.98. \$4 Spoon Holders at \$1.98. \$3 011 and Vinegar Bottles at \$1.50.

\$2.50 Handled Bonbon Dishes at 98c \$8 lee Cream Trays at \$3.98. 86 Water Pitchers at \$2.98. \$4.50 Water Bottles at \$2.25. \$4 Flower Vases at \$1.98.

FANCY TABLE CHINA. 50c. and 75c. China Salad Bowls 50c. and 75c. Cups and Saucers, 25c.

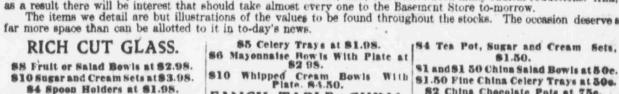
\$1 and \$1.50 Cups and Saucers, 50c. \$1 and \$1.50 China Plates at 50c. \$1.50 Condensed Milk Jars, 50e. Basement.

\$1 and \$1 50 China Salad Bowls at 50c.

at 25c. \$2.50 China Chep Trays at 98c.

\$2 China Checolate Pots at 75c.

75c. Fine China Cake Plates at 25c. 82.50 Fine China Cake Plates at 986



50c. and 75c. China Plates at 25c. 84 Fine China Pudding Sets at \$1.50.